

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 DECEMBER 1981

Israel

Relations With U.S. -- YEDI'OT AHARONOT reported that U.S. and Israeli officials held a high-level meeting last week at which the United States promised to veto any UN Security Council resolution imposing sanctions on Israel for applying Israeli law to the Golan Heights. The report added that the meeting paved the way for a resumption of the friendly dialogue between Israel and the United States.

According to Jerusalem radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told the Likud faction that authorized U.S. representatives have made it clear to Israel that no one in the U.S. administration thinks Israel must return to its 1967 borders. During a recent interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon accused the United States of wanting to push Israel back to the 1967 lines.

At a meeting between Foreign Minister Shamir and U.S. Senator Charles Percy in Jerusalem, "wide gaps" were revealed between U.S. and Israeli perceptions of Middle East events. Jerusalem radio's English service reported. However, an earlier report by the radio cited an Israeli official's description of the meeting as "very friendly." According to IDF radio, Shamir told Percy that U.S. policy toward Israel is decreasing the chance of other Arab countries joining the peace process.

Egypt

Mubarak Meets Israeli Envoy -- MENA reported that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sassen, who delivered a message from Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. According to Jerusalem radio, in the message Begin pledged that Israel will complete its withdrawal from the Sinai on schedule and explained Israel's reasons for passing the Golan Heights Law. Jerusalem radio later reported that during the meeting it was agreed that Mubarak will visit Israel in approximately 2 months.

Joint Defense Council Meetings -- The minutes of the 3-day meeting of the Egyptian-Sudanese Joint Defense Council meeting were signed in Cairo by Sudanese Vice President and Defense Minister Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil and Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Cairo radio reported. MENA quoted Khalil as stating that the council meetings had discussed all aspects of Egyptian-Sudanese military coordination.

As-Sadat Assassination Trial -- Cairo radio reported that during the 26 December session of the trial of those accused of assassinating the late president Anwar as-Sadat, a defense request to call certain witnesses was refused. The trial resumed on 28 December, MENA reported, and a defense lawyer argued that the charges are unconstitutional because they are contrary to Islamic law. His demand that the trial be postponed until he can plead the unconstitutionality of the charges before the supreme constitutional court was refused.

Syria

Damascus television reported that President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Syria from a tour of Arabian Peninsula countries during which he held talks characterized by fraternity and understanding. Before Al-Asad and his delegation left the PDRY, the last stop on the tour, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said his talks there confirmed the identity of views between the PDRY and Syria, both of whom stressed the importance of strengthening Arab solidarity, Aden radio reported.

Citing informed sources, AFP reported that Al-Asad plans to visit Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco soon. It also quoted Kuwaiti sources as stating that he is anxious to reconvene the Arab summit.

Citing a member of Al-Asad's delegation, SANA reported that he is to hold contacts with the Iranian leadership in the next few days to review the situation in the area and discuss bilateral relations.

Lebanon

Al-Wazzan Attacks U.S. -- During a speech broadcast by Beirut radio, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan strongly criticized U.S. policy in the Middle East for supporting Israel's "crimes" and refusing to help the Palestinians return to their homeland. He said the United States is to blame for increased Soviet influence in the area, because its policy has given the USSR the opportunity to "invade." He charged that because of U.S. support, Israel has become "insolent" even with the United States. Al-Wazzan asked the United States to "side with right" rather than help Israeli expansionism and aggression.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the PLO Central Council held a meeting in Damascus during which it reviewed the results of the Fes summit conference, expressed support for the Palestinian delegation's actions there and condemned Israel's application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights, the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement and the decision by some European countries to participate in the Sinai Multi-national Force and Observers. It also reviewed the situation in Lebanon, stressing the importance of strengthening Palestinian-Syrian cohesion, and agreed on the importance of strengthening the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, of promoting a Palestinian national unity plan and of developing constructive democratic dialogue within the PLO.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Negotiating Mission -- Tehran radio broadcast an interview with 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani after a 26 December meeting of Iran's Supreme Defense Council in which he noted that the council has "no objection" to receiving a nonaligned countries delegation attempting to mediate between Iran and Iraq. Baghdad radio's Azeri service broadcast a commentary applauding this statement and expressing the conviction that other Iranian officials will support it since the Iraqi-Iranian war serves neither the Iranian rulers nor Iranian citizens.

Velayati on Saudi-Iraqi Agreement -- During an interview broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that the border treaty signed by Iraq and Saudi Arabia last week is a sign that the Iraqi regime is "shaky or at the point of death." He asserted that Iraq had to negotiate from a position of weakness due to the "repeated defeats" it has suffered during its war with Iran. Velayati went on to say that the \$20 billion Iraq has received from the Persian Gulf countries since the Iran-Iraq war began have not been able to protect it and will not prevent the downfall of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Iran

In a 28 December speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni urged all Iranians to obey the law and cooperate with rather than complain about each other. He reminded members of "Islamic associations" that, while they should carefully observe the behavior of those working in the government and armed forces, they must not "interfere" but only offer advice. Addressing other Islamic governments, Khomeyni stressed that they will remain subservient to the superpowers unless they unite. He deplored the opposition of these governments to Iran and claimed that if Muslim countries were united, Israel would be unable to act with impunity and continue its occupation of Arab territory.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PDPA POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND PARTY SEMINAR

LD270422 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] The fourth educational and organizational seminar of the PDPA Central Committee ended this afternoon. Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, spoke at the seminar saying the order and discipline of our party is based on the unity of the PDPA. This has been satisfactorily demonstrated in our practical program. The general conference of our party, which will be held in the near future, will be an important event in the life of our proud party [words indistinct].

Dr. Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, then spoke. Drawing the attention of the seminar's participants to their historic mission, he said: The general conference of the PDPA will be a glorious meeting for further strengthening of our party [words indistinct].

Najmoddin Khawiani then (?explained) to the seminar's participants the instructions of the organizational, (?political) and training (?department) of the PDPA concerning the general conference.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the concluding session of the seminar was attended by some members of the PDPA Politburo and Central Committee, secretaries of the provincial and city party committees, organizational official [words indistinct] political heads of the armed forces, sarandoy and state intelligence service.

Karmal Addresses Participants

LD290702 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0520 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Kabul, 28 Dec (BAKHTAR) -- Babrak Karmal said today that during the past two years the PDPA has done valuable work in various spheres of economic and socio-political life as also in the party life and has achieved significant results in the context of the development and perfection of unity in the party. The general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA was addressing the participants of the fourth educational and organizational seminar of the Central Committee of the POPA at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council.

Babrak Karmal added: "Our party is successfully continuing the regular process of our principled and organic unity."

Addressing the secretaries of party committees and heads of party units, he called their attention to their onerous duties of devoting themselves soul and body with sincerity to the cause of bringing about ever more stronger unity in the party and to work and struggle more devotedly for realizing the lofty ideals of April Revolution. He asked them to preserve party unity like pupil of their eyes.

Babrak Karmal said that in the existing conditions of the country one of the important and major tasks of the party and the state is the fight against bands exported from abroad. He added that it was the duty of the party combatants to rally, with conscious, principled and subtle measures, all forces of the party and state with the cooperation of the people and to intensify the struggle against the enemies of the people, revolution and sacred homeland.

It is our duty, he added, to ensure peace and security in the country at the earliest and to engage on an ever-wider scale in the building of a new Afghanistan and working for the happiness and prosperity of the people of the country.

Babrak Karmal asked the participants of the seminar to pay attention to the consolidation of the links of the party with the broad masses of the people. He said: "It is our duty to strengthen organs of local power throughout the country and place them at the service of the people, assess for ourselves the wants of the people and try our best to positively meet these wants."

KARMAL ORDERS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR MOSQUES

LD290424 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0450 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Kabul, 27 Dec (BAKHTAR) -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, has issued instructions to the concerned authorities to render financial assistance to the mosques, shrines, holy places, especially those which were damaged by the miscreants, as well as for the preachers and priests of the mosques and holy places of Kabul and provinces.

The Council of Ministers of the DRA have entrusted the Department of Islamic Affairs to take urgent measures for the implementation of Karmal's instructions in collaboration with the National Fatherland Fronts and municipalities.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

LD241836 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Report on 23 December press conference granted by Maj Gen Baba Jan, commander in chief of the DRA Armed Forces -- read by announcer]

[Text] At the beginning of the press conference Maj Gen Baba Jan said: The glorious April Revolution, particularly its new development stage, has brought many achievements for our society. The revolution gains mass support daily and is forging ahead. The turbulent conditions of our society have laid great and responsible duties on the shoulders of our armed forces, which are cutting off the filthy hands of rebels and cleansing our beloved homeland of the foul presence of the enemy. The courageous and brave personnel of the armed forces have accepted this mission with total pride and from the depths of their hearts. When the resolution of the DRA Council of Ministers was announced, the courageous, sensitive and brave troops welcomed it and showed their support for it in practice. Thus, in accordance with this lofty realization and humane intention troops voluntarily remain in the ranks of the armed forces so that our armed forces become stronger and more powerful.

In reply to a question on what tasks these troops will be given in the DRA Armed Forces, he said: First of all it should be determined how much military skills and military knowledge these troops have gained during their years of service. We should recognize how much they have been tempered and how much they have learned of information from a political point of view. These troops have seen military discipline in its practical form. Therefore, when the trained, tempered and militant troops join the ranks of newly conscripted youths and troops, they guide them and teach them from their experiences. As a result, the troops take an active part in the armed forces' tasks as the best aides of commanders and political workers. The performance of education and training, the consolidation of discipline and the performance of combat duties are effectively implemented by these experienced troops. To whatever extent experienced troops remain in the ranks of the armed forces it is to that extent that the ranks of the armed forces will be further strengthened and combat readiness will be increased.

Throwing light on the privileges of armed forces personnel who voluntarily continue their service, the commander in chief said: The following are some of the privileges which have been given to these troops:

1. They may continue their service in the armed forces, approved by the unit commander, in any garrison of their choice and in any part of the country.
2. Once a week, as deemed suitable by the unit commander, they may visit their families.
3. They are given privileges about wearing uniforms.
4. They will be accepted for enrollment in military academies without taking entrance examinations. They may enroll in training courses for NCO's and officers. It must be said that at the end of these courses they are promoted and granted rank according to their educational level.

5. The volunteers receive a salary of not less than 3,000 afghanis.
6. In the event of martyrdom or disabling of the volunteers serving beyond their term, a pension equivalent to the salary of graduates from the NCO's school is paid to their families.
7. In the event of falling short of the duration of extra service, 7-months salary at the beginning and 2-months salary at the end of the year will still be paid to them as reward.
8. During the course of one year of extra service, the volunteers will be granted 20 days of leave.
9. Volunteers who have served extra time may remain in the ranks of the army, operational units, sarandoy or KHAD as desired.
10. After the completion of 5 years of service, volunteers have the privilege of giving land to their families as do the armed forces officers. The government does not spare anything from the volunteer troops and all troops and militant personnel of the armed forces as they are the true and sincere sons of the homeland and they heroically struggle against counterrevolutionary forces under the historical and troubled condition in the country.

The implementation and realization of the above privileges are carried out by commanders, political staff and chiefs and responsible officials. These officers are dutybound to look after the troops, distribute their legal rights correctly and take good care of them in accordance with the decision of the party and government.

The commander in chief said in conclusion: Troops who voluntarily continue their service gain good experience; they learn the military profession well and a suitable place could be found for them depending on recommendations from their commanders and political chiefs.

The commanders and political chiefs must not think that because these troops have been previously trained and educated that they are not in need of further political, professional and training work. Increased training will further strengthen our armed forces and our strikes at the enemy will become more severe, more effective and more damaging. The counterrevolutionary remnants will be uprooted and crushed sooner and our homeland will be more quickly cleansed of their filthy existence.

JANG REPORTS MUJAHIDIN HIT SOVIET AIRFIELD

GF241855 Lahore JANG in Urdu 18 Dec 81 p 8

[Text] London, 17 Dec (AGENCE AFGHAN PRESSE) -- During a Soviet offensive in the Qareh area, Shindand locality, at (Kohkhifan), the mujahidin destroyed 6 MiG aircraft, 2 helicopters and 70 tanks of the Soviet Army.

According to informed sources, on the night of 4 December mujahidin entered the Soviet airfield at Shindand and killed a Soviet officer along with a political officer of the Karmal administration, Amir Habiollah by name. The murder of these officers incensed the Soviet garrison at Shindand, and on 5 December the Soviets attacked mujahidin with the help of helicopter gunships, tanks and MiG aircraft. The mujahidin position was situated at (Kohkhifan), 13 km from Shindand.

The mujahidin, who had been forewarned of the attack, ambushed the tank column when it entered the pass at (Kohkhifan) and hit it with rockets. Several tanks caught fire, and ultimately 70 tanks were disabled or gutted. The mujahidin also downed six MiG aircraft and two helicopter gunships of the Soviet Army with the help of antiaircraft guns.

The government troops left 90 dead at the spot before retreating. On the mujahidin side 11 persons were killed and (Khifan) village was totally destroyed.

AGHA SHAHI COMING IN JAN TO DISCUSS NO-WAR PACT

BK280320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi will visit New Delhi next month for official talks on the Indian-Pakistan no-war pact. This was announced by the Indian Embassy in Islamabad yesterday after a 45-minute meeting between President Ziaul Haq and Indian Ambassador Natwar Singh. The exact date of Shahi's visit has not yet been announced.

Meanwhile, agency reports say that India has made it clear to Pakistan that a no-war pact between the two countries could be in continuation and recognition of all elements of the Simla Agreement. The two countries can sign the pact provided Pakistan accepts the seven [as heard] principles stipulated by India. Adherence to nonalignment, respect for each other's territorial integrity and settlement of issues bilaterally are some of the basic elements for such a pact. The Indian communication which has been conveyed to Pakistan recalls the Simla Agreement and says that neither of the two countries should raise bilateral matters in international forums. Commitments of the two countries to nonalignment will bar them from military alliances and from permitting foreign bases on their soil.

The communication was carried to Islamabad by Natwar Singh along with an invitation from External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao to Mr Shahi to visit India. President Ziaul Haq has said that some aspects of the Indian response for a no-war pact are positive but some need clarification. The communication is being studied, he added.

NATIONAL HERALD ON PAKISTANI ADVISORY COUNCIL

BK281636 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1612 GMT 28 Dec 81

[From the press summary]

[Text] In its editorial entitled "Pakistan -- A Battle of Wits," the NATIONAL HERALD writes that if there is anything that the nomination of an advisory council by General Ziaul Haq shows, it is that the thirst of the Pakistani people for democracy is far from quenched. The impression that the Pakistan strongman is trying to calm outraged public opinion is overpowering.

The advisory council will have representation from Islamic scholars, religious divines, women, farmers, labor professions and minorities. The idea, apparently, is that these groups feel favored so that they do not side with professional politicians or politically minded citizens. Political parties have seen through this game and rejected the scheme.

India's resolute stand is that she must not concern herself with who is ruling Pakistan because this is an internal matter for that country. But all of Pakistan's neighbors and the world have to be wary of the twists and turns of this internal battle of wits. At this moment, the paper writes, when a massive new infusion of weapons is about to begin in Pakistan, its neighbors will have to be doubly wary. After all, there is no greater division than a jingoistic war and there is no one better qualified to use weapons than the generals who now rule Pakistan.

CONGRESS-I-LED KERALA MINISTRY SWORN IN

BK280913 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Excerpt] In Trivandrum, an eight-member Congress-I-led United Democratic Front ministry with Mr K. Karunakaran as chief minister was sworn in at Raj Bhavan this morning. Governor Mrs Jyoti Vencatachellum administered the oath of office and secrecy. C.H. Mohammad Kayo of the Indian Union Muslim League is the deputy chief minister.

AGHA SHAHI ON INDIAN REPLY TO NO-WAR PACT OFFER

BK290348 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that if both Pakistan and India concentrate on assuring each other that neither has anything to fear from the other, they can conclude a no-war pact. In an interview with the BBC correspondent in Islamabad, he said he understands that there are several positive elements in the Indian reply to Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact.

He said there should be no further additions or deletions from the Simla Agreement as far as resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute is concerned.

The foreign minister said Pakistan is ready to have a fuller exchange of views with India on all aspects of the political and geographical situation from Delhi to the Gulf, including Afghanistan. He said if both countries are able to reduce the differences in understanding each other's point of view, they could change the situation to a great extent in this part of the world. He said Pakistan wants this region changed into a neutral zone, adding that in his opinion there is not much difference in Pakistani and Indian attitudes in this regard.

The foreign minister reiterated the assurance that the United States would not be allowed to establish any military bases in Pakistan as a followup to the American arms sale. He categorically declared that there would not be any defense arrangement between Pakistan and the United States.

SAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK281609 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived in Islamabad this evening on an official tour of Pakistan. Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Ret Maj Gen Rao Farman Ali and Water and Power Minister Raja Sikandar Zaman received him at the airport.

Later, he called on Ret Maj Gen Rao Farman Ali Khan in Islamabad and discussed matters of mutual interest. The formal talks between Saudi Arabia's oil minister and Pakistan's petroleum and natural resources minister will be held tomorrow.

Meeting With Haq

BK290149 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. They exchanged views on matters of common interest. Later, the Saudi oil minister attended a dinner hosted in his honor by the president.

Earlier, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani called on his Pakistani counterpart, Major General Retired Rao Farman Ali Khan, and discussed with him matters of mutual interest. Formal talks between the two ministers will be held tomorrow. The Saudi oil minister arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on an official visit to Pakistan.

HAQ ANNOUNCES FEDERAL COUNCIL TO CONVENE 11 JAN

BK281613 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has called for the convening of the first session of the Federal Council on the 11th of next month at 1030 in Islamabad.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR MUSLIM UNITY AGAINST ISRAEL

LD281400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni at meeting with officials of literacy movement, families of IRP martyrs and military cadets resident in Germany, on 28 December at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran -- recorded, duration 25 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. This gathering today is a dear and blessed one.

What I would like to say is that nothing can be done in this country without cooperation. If the Iranian nation is going to sit and wait for the government to do the work, no work will be done. And it would not do for the government to sit and wait for the nation to do the work, either. Today, the nation and the government are not separate; the nation and the government are one and the same. What is important is the feeling of responsibility. We should feel that we are dutybound to help put the country right. All levels of society should help with this literacy campaign, which is a worthy cause. All those who want to teach and those who want to learn and all the rest of the nation should help. Those who want to learn should not hesitate or be weak-willed and the nation should not be indifferent, otherwise this job will not be done.

All the problems of this country have been solved or are being solved with the help of all levels of the nation. Therefore, all of us, all the nation are dutybound to help in the affairs of the country as much as they can. People should help in solving all the problems that this country faces; all the plots hatched by the superpowers and their allies should be foiled with cooperation. You should not despair and should know that since you are doing your duty to God Almighty, God will bless you.

I would like to advise all the people to abide by the law wherever they are and in whatever position they might be. Everyone should follow the rules governing the country. Groups should not complain about each other; they should cooperate. The Islamic associations which are all over the country and are valuable institutions should have two points in mind: First, they should take care not to allow uncommitted people to infiltrate their associations. If one of these corrupt people does infiltrate your Islamic association, he will divert the course of that association.

I have repeatedly said that when choosing members for these Islamic associations they should be studied thoroughly, their family life, their past, their friends, their mannerism and behavior before the revolution and after the victory of the revolution. If, after proper investigation they are found to be of sound family background and persons who wish to serve their country and Islam, then they should be chosen.

Another piece of advice I would like to give these gentlemen is that while they should be carefully observing the behavior of all those working in government departments, the armed forces and other places, their role should be limited to guidance. If their advice is not taken and followed, then they should inform the officials in charge. They should not interfere themselves because it is against the law and obviously they should not do such a thing. If someone suggests violating the law in order to speed up the work, then you should know that he wants to divert you from the right path.

Also, the brothers in government offices, various levels of society which are active, even those brothers involved in the literacy campaign should know that only those whose past record is known should be allowed to take part in this campaign, those whose behavior in the past and at present is known, so that corrupt elements are prevented from corrupting the children of this country.

I would like to address those outside our country and tell all those Islamic governments that have everything -- plenty of manpower and natural resources -- that if they unite they will not need anything from any other country or any other power. Rather, those other countries and powers will need them. If Muslims and Islamic countries unite and maintain the bonds of fraternity which God Almighty mentions in the Koran, then Afghanistan, Palestine and other places would not be attacked. If Islamic governments achieve that unity of expression then they would not need to hold out a begging hand in front of America or Russia. We would not need them then. Why should countries -- which have such a great support in the holy Koran, in dear Islam and in Almighty God, such a powerful support which invites them to unity and discourages them from division -- remain divided and continue spreading division?

Since the inception of the movement and even before that, Iran has been a fanatical [mote'asseb'] Islamic country. Later, it rose against all powers opposing Islam; it is now advancing forward. What has happened to bring about a situation where Islamic countries are called upon to oppose Islam, to oppose an Islamic country -- an Islamic country which is working hard for the sake of Islam, giving martyrs for the sake of Islam and gone astray for the sake of Islam? Why should these Islamic governments, claiming Islam, join ranks against such a country?

These people have already witnessed that although the Iranian nation is a small one it enjoys the great support of God. Therefore, it has stood up against all powers and is carrying out its work. The situation is improving daily; with every day that passes the country's affairs are improving and the nation is gradually ending the chaos. However, what is regrettable is the failure of other countries to make use of Iran as an example. Why do they not use Iran as an example, thus failing to create unity of expression? Why do they fail to come to terms with their nations and each other, so that they may prevent Israel from dominating them? As you noticed, Israel annexed the Golan Heights, without paying the slightest attention to anyone, claiming that no one will be able to make Israel change its decision.

Why is it that instead of calling on everyone to join ranks against Israel -- the Israel which is an enemy of Islam, an enemy of man, an enemy of yours, an enemy of Arabs and which is hostile to you all -- you do not attack this enemy, instead creating discord among themselves?

If you unite, then no country would dare to (?attack) you. If you were united Israel would not dare to remain in these countries, to continue its occupation of these territories. These things would not happen if you were united. However, now that you have differences Israel is able to declare that no power can challenge it; all because it is supported by America, whereas our nations' support comes from God.

What has happened to make you join ranks when you know that such acts are of no use to you? [sentence as heard] Rather, they are harmful to you. Islam wants you to become united; Islam wants unity from you; it wants you to rely on God. Then why do you not rely on God? Why is it that your (?attention) is directed toward the East or the West? Stop these acts; unite; act like brothers. As God Almighty stated: All the faithful people are brothers. Reject the opponents of Islam and rest assured that once you become united you will be victorious [shouts of approval from the audience] with no Eastern or Western power being able to dominate you.

I pray to God Almighty for unity of expression among all Muslims and familiarization of Muslim leaders with Islamic tenets. I pray to God Almighty for the success of everyone.

FRIDAY IMAM OF BUKAN ASSASSINATED 22 DEC

LD241240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Mullah Ahman Zolfigari, the Friday imam of Bukan, has been assassinated by an illegal armed group. The Public Relations Office of the Western Azarbayjan governor general's office, in announcing this development, said that an illegal armed group attacked the home of the Friday imam of Bukan at 2230 on 22 December and martyred him. His wife was also wounded during this dastardly attack.

'U.S. MERCENARIES' KILL MAJLIS DEPUTY IN TEHRAN

LD281730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Taqi Besharat, deputy of the people of Semirom and Dehqan in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, was martyred this afternoon by U.S. mercenaries. According to this report, at 1430 today U.S. lackeys in a Puegot opened fire on the car carrying Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Taqi Besharat, the representative of the people of Semirom in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, on Jomhuri Street, Mah Road. As a result of this attack, Hojjat ol-Eslam Besharat attained the presence of God after being hit by bullets. His guard, who was wounded as a result of the shooting, was admitted to a hospital.

According to the Central News Unit, the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in a statement issued on the martyrdom of Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Taqi Besharat, the representative of the people of Semirom and Dehqan in the Islamic Consultative Assembly and a member of the Council of Experts, expressed its condolences on the martyrdom of this struggling clergyman to the imam of the nation, the esteemed family of the martyr and the committed people of Semirom and Dehqan.

The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Consultative Assembly announced that the funeral of Hojjat ol-Eslam Besharat will take place at 0930 tomorrow from Arg Mosque in Tehran.

RAFSANJANI CALLS FOR DISSIDENTS' 'ELIMINATION'

NC291037 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 29 Dec (AFP) -- Iran has to choose the "violent and bloody elimination of dissidents like those who killed a member of Parliament here yesterday, Parliament President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said today.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani made the statement in Parliament, while paying tribute to Mohammad Taqi Besharat, an M.P. from the town of Semirom in central Iran who was shot in the head as he was driving through central Tehran.

The Parliament president said: "All just people in the entire world believe today that the Iranian people and the Islamic revolution have no other means against those who think only of blind revenge and service to foreigners, than their violent and bloody elimination."

"Naturally, the Islamic Assembly is at war," he said, "not only on the fronts (with Iraq) but also against the fifth column, the wagers of war against God, the counter-revolution."

The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC and AZADEGAN newspapers today reported that Mr Besharat was killed by a "hypocrite" -- the regime's term for the outlawed People's Mojahedin -- who had observed Mr Besharat's daily movements while selling pistachios on a street corner.

The pistachio salesman fired a burst of machine-gun bullets into Mr Besharat's face, after accomplices in another car blocked off the M.P.'s vehicle. The salesman then fled in the other car, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC said.

MOJAHEDIN'S RAJAVI CALLS ON WORKERS TO STRIKE

NC261921 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Dec (AFP) -- Mas'ud Rajavi, exiled Iranian leader of the left-wing People's Mojahedin, today called on workers in Iran to prepare for a strike to dramatize their opposition to the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Mr Rajavi, who fled Iran in July along with former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, addressed his appeal to workers and "councils of resistance" in Iranian factories and other centers of production.

He recalled in a communique how "the regime of the shah was finally ousted by workers' strikes."

"The labor minister of the Khomeyni regime has just in effect eliminated the special bonus due workers and issued an official warning that protesters would be punished," Mr Rajavi said.

KHAMENE'I MEETS WITH AMBASSADOR TO SYRIA

LD261906 Tehran PARS in English 1737 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 26 Dec (PARS) -- 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Syria, met with President Khamene'i on Saturday morning. Afterwards Mohtashemi told PARS that they discussed broadening friendly relations between Iran and Syria, and making the Iranian Embassy in Syria more dynamic. The president clarified policy in other areas. Mohtashemi said they also discussed the Zionist annexation of the Golan Heights and how Iran would support Syria in the holy struggle for recovering the occupied lands.

Mohtashemi said many leaders of Arab countries had not taken a firm stance yet. The Islamic Republic of Iran and Syria have proclaimed they will fight to liberate the usurped lands, he said. Speaking on President Hafiz al-Asad's recent trip to the Persian Gulf he said President al-Asad meant to remind Arab leaders that the Arabs must defend their countries and he planned to solicit the support of the Arab countries for a possible Middle East war.

Also, Iran's U.N. representative in Geneva, Mr Jalali, met with the president on Saturday morning. Jalali spoke with the president concerning Iranian policy towards international organisations and presenting Iran's Islamic plans in those organisations. The president clarified official policies in the areas.

VELAYATI ON IRAQI AGREEMENTS, U.S. ACTIONS

LD281808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati on 28 December; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [question indistinct]

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. You know that Saddam's government had a number of major disagreements with the Saudi Government over border issues when it was strong. The Iraqi Government had a claim over [word indistinct], a large part of the Saudi Arabian territory. Choosing such a time as the present for solving border differences is itself a sign of the fact that the regime of Saddam is weak, shaky or at the point of death. At a time when Saddam faces major internal difficulties, which are mainly due to the repeated defeats which he has endured from the forces of Islam, discussions over border issues are very meaningful. It is natural that in these discussions Iraq suffers from being in a position of weakness with Saudi Arabia in a position of strength.

If we attach too much importance to the support given to Saddam by the governments of the region, and I believe that this support is initiated by the United States in order to prevent Saddam from being toppled, then in fact we are wrong in our calculations because, as we know, from the start of the imposed war up to the present, now, according to the report of reputable world newspapers and according to the estimates of experts, \$20 billion of assistance has been given to Saddam by the rich countries of the region. Before the war, in addition to this assistance Saddam had \$35 billion in foreign exchange reserves. This vast sum has been the cost of the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran over the past 15 months. Nevertheless, they have not been able to protect Saddam.

In this way, we believe these attempts and supports will not prevent the downfall of Saddam. These are futile attempts, especially if you compare the repeated support of the United States and its agents in the region for Saddam with the support given to the shah in the last days of his government. In those days when the government of the shah was becoming shakier day by day and when the uprisen Iranian nation was inflicting greater blows upon the shah, we noticed that Carter and others who were dependent upon him regularly supported the shah in order to prevent his downfall. If those activities and supports prevented the downfall of the shah, then these supports which are given to Saddam at the U.S. initiative will prevent his downfall. [sentence as heard]

[question indistinct]

[Answer] We urge our neighbors not to tolerate these imposed activities, which in our view are planned by the United States and which are for the sake of safeguarding U.S. interests, and not to get themselves entangled with these agreements and treaties which have no use and do not benefit the countries and the nations of the region.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much.

TEHRAN ASSAILS IRAQI-SAUDI BORDER TREATY

GF271712 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Commentary: "The Border Game at the Crossroads"]

[Text] The Iraqi regime in Baghdad signed its third agreement with the Saudi regime to control and demarcate the borders between the two countries yesterday at the end of the Saudi interior minister's visit to Baghdad. The Iraqi regime had concluded separate agreements with Turkey and Jordan to control border areas.

These three agreements have been concluded following the outbreak of the Islamic-Ba'thist war as a result of the fear that has befallen the countries neighboring Iraq and their deep feeling that the fall of the dictatorial regime of Saddam Husayn's clique in Baghdad is imminent. When the situation deteriorated and the defeats of Saddam's army on the battlefronts with Iran intensified, the fears of puppet regimes such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia over the proclamation of a new Islamic republic in Iraq increased. They sought to demarcate and control their common borders with Iraq before it was too late. They exerted pressure on the Iraqi regime, which is facing crises and bad conditions and is about to fall, to forcefully impose the agreements on the forthcoming Islamic government, which will govern Iraq, and on the Muslim Iraqi people. When the corrupt regimes in the region sensed that Saddam's fall was inevitable they sought to exert pressure and besiege through a pincers action the Islamic state in Iraq as a [word indistinct] card with which it will bargain with the new regime and the Muslim people of Iraq. Then the puppet governments of the region which neighbor Iraq will resort to the pretext of legality, which will give them the right to usurp, annex and exercise their control over parts of the Islamic republic in Iraq as a means of exerting pressure on the new regime.

Moreover, the countries neighboring Iraq have taken into account the unlikely possibility that Saddam will remain in power and the war with Iran will end in his favor. Thus the demarcation of the borders between these countries and Iraq becomes an important matter at present. These countries have given legitimacy to Iraq's attack on the Islamic Republic of Iran and supported the Baghdad regime on the information level when it claimed that its war against Iran was only intended to regain Iraqi territory usurped by the shah and to demarcate the borders. They also condoned his abrogation of the agreements concluded in 1975 between Saddam and the shah in Algiers; subsequently, Iraq declared war on Iran and occupied Khuzestan in 3 days.

Now, if this [words indistinct] occupation resulted in Saddam remaining in power in Baghdad, he will attack the neighboring countries that assisted him militarily and economically and supported him in his aggression against Islamic Iran. He will create border problems for them as he did in his attack on the (As-Samitah) border post in Kuwait, in the entry of the Iraqi Army into Kuwaiti territory and its stationing there and in laying claim to Bubiyan Island and the northern part of Kuwait's common border with Iran [words indistinct]. Therefore, in view of Saddam's expansionist (?propensities) and his ambitions in neighboring countries, these countries exploiting Saddam's pre-occupation with his war against Iran and his need for military, economic and material aid and his need for the support of the information media of the neighboring puppet countries have resorted to the conclusion of common border agreements with Saddam's regime so as to ward off his evil and so that they will not be attacked by him in the future.

This is the border game between Iraq and Iran. It is but another sign pointing to Saddam's end and to the scandal of his aggression and his expansionist ambitions in the region.

PARS CITES BAHRAINI FRONT ON SITUATION

LD272048 Tehran PARS in English 1710 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 27 Dec (PARS) -- According to an article appearing in today's SOBH-E AZADEGAN, the Islamic Liberation Front of Bahrain issued an announcement on recent events in Bahrain.

This statement claimed that the "tyrannic rulers" of Saudi Arabia wanted to prepare the way for crushing the Islamic revolution of Bahrain by calling the Islamic Republic of Iran an aggressor.

The announcement added that so far some 900 innocent persons had been arrested in Bahrain who only supported Islam and Islamic revolution.

On the condition of the Bahrainis the announcement added that there was no more space in the prisons and some Muslim prisoners had been transferred to military hospitals. The Bahraini Government had established martial law in the cities and searching of the houses and inspection of the houses and even tearing open the walls of houses to find guns. [sentence as received] Dismissals of all Shi'ite Muslims from the military and police indicated how much the Bahraini Government fear the Islamic movement in the region.

BAHRAINI FRONT APPEALS TO UN TO STOP TORTURE

GF280512 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] In letters sent to the chairmen of the Security Council and the Human Rights Committee, the Bahrain Liberation Front appeals to them to save the lives of more than 1,000 Bahrainis -- including students, lawyers, doctors, engineers and clergymen -- who are in the regime's prisons. The Bahrain Liberation Front asks international organizations to take quick measures to stop the torture being practiced against imprisoned Bahraini strugglers by the Bahraini authorities.

BAHRAIN BANS CIRCULATION OF KHOMEYNI BOOKS

GF280856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Arab mariners working on board a British merchant ship that has disembarked in Dubayy port coming from Bahrain have said the Bahraini authorities have banned the circulation of books and cassettes containing the speeches of Imam Khomeyni, Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, Sayyid Qutb and Hasan al-Banna [latter two Egyptian religious writers]. The Bahraini authorities are arresting those found to possess these materials.

The sailors said the Bahraini authorities, who are acting on instructions of high-level British police personnel, are searching -- on the pretext of looking for arms -- houses and arresting people found to (?possess pictures of these imams). They added that the Bahraini authorities have arrested more than 1,500 people of various classes who were on marches held on the 40th day after Imam 'Ali's death.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 743

LD281734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Communique 743 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, our forces and the enemy continued to exchange sporadic fire in all operational sectors in the west of the country. In the Gilan-e Gharb area, artillery fire by the Islamic Republic of Iran Ground Forces destroyed tanks, vehicles and supply roads, one machinegun and a number of trenches and foxholes. A number of vehicles were also damaged. Enemy losses during these operations amounted to more than 70 dead and wounded.

Also, the mortar fire of the combatants of Islam on an enemy column in the Hargineh sector prevented the enemy from moving and forced the column to leave the area.

Near Sayyid Sadiq, a group of our heroes attacked enemy positions, killing nine and destroying an Iraqi vehicle along with its contents.

Gunfire continued to be exchanged on the fronts west of Dezful. Our heavy-weapon fire prevented the enemy from digging trenches and observing our activity. At least seven Iraqi military personnel in that sector were killed or wounded. Enemy positions south of the Karkheh Kur and the Neysan River and in the Tang-e (Hezzabeh) area were brought under artillery fire by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inflicting losses and casualties on the aggressors.

Navy personnel fired on the enemy in the occupied area of Khuminsahr, destroying 2 trenches, 2 observation posts and 1 enemy vehicle, and killing 15 Iraqi personnel.

Yesterday a number of our compatriots in Abadan were martyred or wounded and parts of Abadan were set on fire as a result of Saddam's army directing heavy-weapon fire and incendiary bombs [as heard] at the residential areas.

Our combatants fired on enemy positions, destroying 6 trenches, 11 observations posts and their crews, 1 fuel dump, 1 vehicle and 3 enemy positions and also killing a number of Iraqi personnel.

During the operations of 26 December on the southern and western fronts, 16 of the combatants of the ground forces and 2 of the combatants of the gendarmerie were martyred. May their spirits be merry and their paths eternal.

KURDISH PARTY ISSUES WARNING TO ARMED FORCES

GF281538 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] yesterday threatened Iranian military personnel with annihilation if they continue their fight against the party and its new allies, Bani-Sadr and Rajavi, and avoid joining the party.

The KDP, which broadcast this message from its transmitter, added that Iranian Armed Forces personnel should surrender or Kordestan will be turned into a cemetery for the Iranian Army.

The KDP radio station also reported that a number of armed forces personnel have been murdered by armed individuals of that party.

NVOI: MONOPOLIST LINE SUBVERTING REVOLUTION

TA250531 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 24 December carried a commentary entitled: "The Revolution Must Be Saved From the Great Calamity of Superficiality and Monopolism." It said: Our homeland's prominent religious-political figures -- those who consider the fate of the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran as their own fate -- justly believe that superficiality and monopolism are a germ on the body of the revolution, and that the revolution must be saved from this calamity and its fatal consequences at all costs. It is no longer a secret, and it is obvious to all, that unfortunately a very dangerous superficial and monopolist line exists among circles of the Islamic authority, particularly around it, and in centers of influence and power. Although this line may be strong or weak in various dimensions, at any rate it exists.

With total stubbornness, whether wittingly or unwittingly, it is in fact engaged in subversion against the gains of the revolution and the line of the imam of the nation, and is striving with all might to control all levers of power in the Islamic government. It can be flatly said that the blows which the implementors of the line of superficiality and monopolism have so far dealt the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the gains of the revolution have not only not been less than the blows of the aggressive America and its Iranian dregs, particularly the compromising liberals, but in some instances they have even been more effective.

Although among the followers of the line of superficiality and monopolism individuals that believe in the revolution and the Islamic government are not few, this great calamity has dominated them to such an extent that sometimes some of them do not accept anyone but themselves, and any view other than their own. Without paying the slightest heed to the interests of the revolution, to the guidelines and recommendations of the imam of the nation and other leaders of the revolution, they deal the greatest blow to the revolution and its gains through their ill-considered actions. Thus, by their own hands they pour grist into the mill of aggressive America and its fifth column in Iran.

This line, and the circles associated with it, while weakening the revolution, sowing discord and hostility among the sincere forces supporting the revolution, and at best creating separation, discontent and despair among them, stain the face of the revolution and damage the prestige of the leaders of the revolution and the sincere Muslim followers of the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line.

Superficiality and monopolism are a germ on the body of the revolution, and the revolution must be saved from this calamity and its fatal consequences at all costs.